

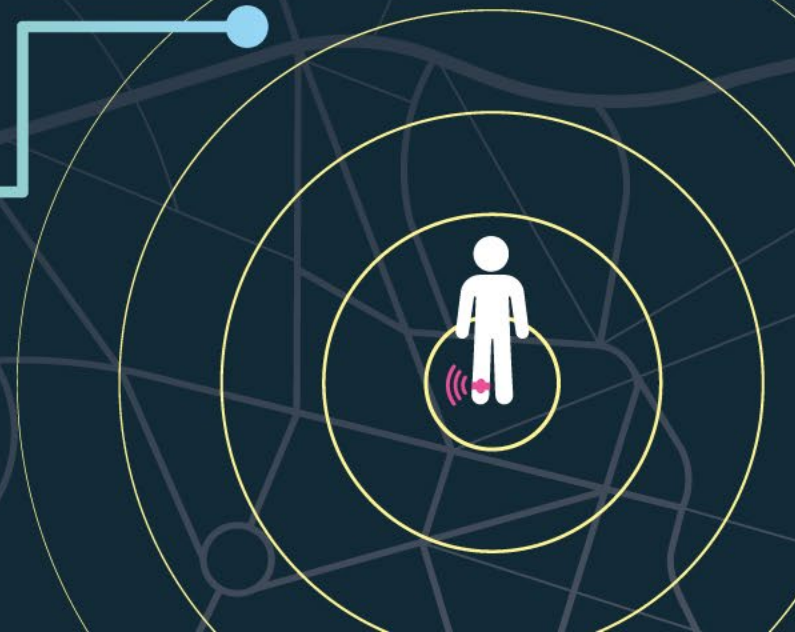


HM Prison &
Probation Service



Electronic monitoring case studies

EM Programme | Business Change Team





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Executive summary

The programme team have collated various electronic monitoring case studies to demonstrate how the service is being used by stakeholders, and experienced by subjects.

The case studies illustrate how the capabilities of electronic monitoring are being used to service a wide range of needs across the criminal justice system. Below is a reminder of the key capabilities of the service:

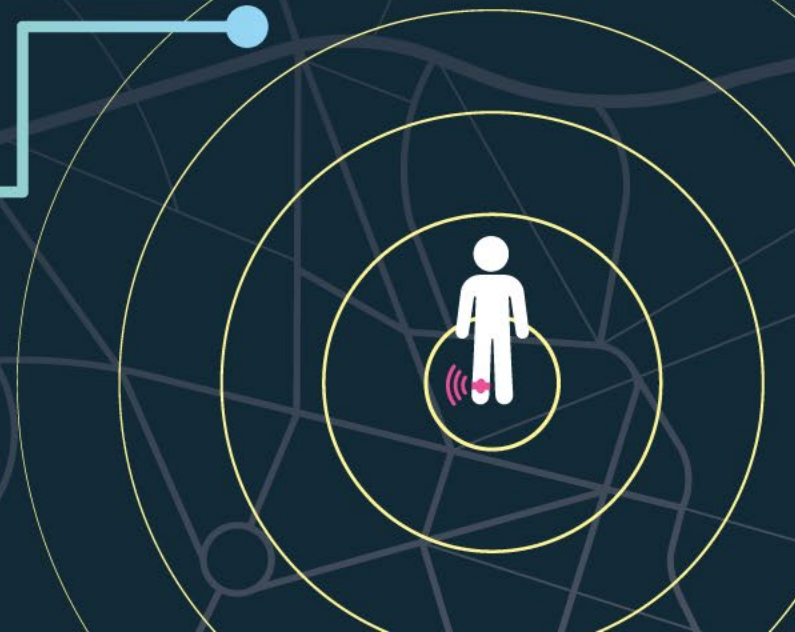
- ✓ **Compliance with exclusion zones** (single or multiple). Zones can be tailored to be active for specified days and times.
- ✓ Attendance to **programmes, activities** or **appointments**.
- ✓ Monitoring a subject's whereabouts, known as **trail monitoring**. Data can be requested retrospectively from the monitoring centre to support rehabilitative conversations with subjects.
- ✓ A **curfew** can be monitored independently, in addition to, or alongside a location monitoring requirement.



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Location monitoring usage in courts: Bail and Sentencing case studies





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Helping to rehabilitate subjects

Case context

This subject had a history of alcohol-related offences, and was sentenced to a **Community Order**. The nature of the subject's drinking pattern meant exclusion from a town centre or similar would have likely dispersed the drinking elsewhere; **trail monitoring** was therefore ordered, along with monitored **attendance to an alcohol rehabilitation programme**.

Outcomes

The Offender Manager was able to use **trail monitoring** to monitor the subject's location at times when he would usually be drinking; where it became apparent that the subject was not getting into the same drinking routines. The data from the tag also illustrated to the Offender Manager that the subject was attending the **alcohol rehabilitation programme**, and that he was staying for the full length of appointments. The subject reported that the tag gave him the opportunity to evidence that he was dealing with his drinking issues to his loved ones.



*Allowing monitored attendance to
rehabilitation programmes*



Improved relationships



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Deterrent to offending for subjects

Case context

The subject was charged with GBH. He had a full time job and was financially supporting his family. The subject's employer said that he would give him another chance if he was not remanded into custody. He was released on **Bail** pending his trial, with a monitored **exclusion zone** around the town centre at weekends as well as a **curfew** to run from 6pm to 6am on weekend evenings.

Outcomes

The subject successfully completed his Bail period. He also said that the tag acted as a **strong deterrent**, and had it not been fitted, he may have 'chanced' getting away with going out and not being seen or caught. He also noted that not going out drastically **improved his relationship** with his children.



Improved relationships



Deterrent for subjects



Allows the subject to continue working



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More informed conversations with subjects

Case context

The subject had been convicted of fraud having stolen funds from his employer to support his gambling addiction. With no previous convictions, the court imposed a **Community Sentence Order** which included **trail monitoring**. Monitored **exclusion** zones around the betting shops within his home town were also ordered.

Outcomes

During the order period the Offender Manager had concerns that the subject was still gambling, and used **trail monitoring data** to view his movements. The data showed that he had entered a betting shop and spent 2 hours there the previous day. After this was raised by his Offender Manager, the subject admitted that he had a relapse and assured that this would not occur again. **He successfully completed** the remaining period and reported to his Offender Manager that he would never be in a position of having to wear a tag again.



Confirming subject compliance using GPS data



More informed conversations between subjects and Offender Managers



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Supporting punishment when necessary

Case context

Having been charged with harassment, this subject was released on **Bail** and ordered to wear a tag with a monitored **exclusion zone**.

Outcomes

Upon release, the subject's father reported to the monitoring centre that his son had not been seen for a couple of days. This led to the police requesting information from the monitoring centre to confirm if the subject was staying at the approved Bail address. The trail monitoring data showed that the subject had not been residing in the approved address. The tag also informed the police that the subject entered an exclusion zone via a main road. The subject was remanded and returned to court, and later arrested for contacting his alleged victim via the telephone. The subject received a **Community Order**.



*Confirming subject compliance using **GPS data***



*Supporting **enforcement** when necessary*



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Confirming subject non-compliance

Case context

The subject committed 2 sexual offences and had a history of similar offending. Through discussions between the Offender Manager and a police risk assessor, the decision was made to recommend a **Suspended Sentence Order** with a tag to monitor two **exclusion zones** of areas where the subject was known to frequent to target potential victims.

Outcomes

The subject breached his exclusion zones on a few occasions. The data from the tag showed that he had been standing for a period of time on the edge of an exclusion zone but had not gone further into the zone. He remained a challenge to manage, however did **successfully complete** the order period.



Completed order period



*Confirming subject compliance
using GPS data*



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Utilising both exclusion and inclusion zones

Case context

The subject was on **Bail** for drug supply and importation. The court set an **inclusion zone** within the boundary of Leicestershire in order to prevent the possibility of further offences, and also to reduce the flight risk. Additionally, the court imposed a monitored **exclusion zone** around East Midlands Airport (also within Leicestershire), again to reduce the flight risk.

Outcomes

Due to the nature of the case, the court concluded that the imposition of both an inclusion and exclusion zone(s) in these circumstances was necessary and proportionate; the alternative undoubtedly being custody. The subject complied with the Bail conditions.



*Option for managing **flight risk** cases*



*Ability to set **inclusion zones** where necessary and proportionate*



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Supporting enforcement when necessary

Case context

The subject was involved in a violent confrontation with a shopkeeper in Leicestershire, which resulted in an assault charge. The CPS wanted to remand him in custody because of their concern that he may return to the shop to confront the shop keeper. The Defence however suggested a tag with a monitored **exclusion zone** around the shop, which was then accepted and ordered as part of **Bail** by the court.

Outcomes

The subject breached various conditions, including entering the **exclusion zone**, failing to **charge** the tag, and **tampering** with the tag. The subject was returned to the court and remained in custody until his trial.



*Confirming subject compliance
using **GPS data***



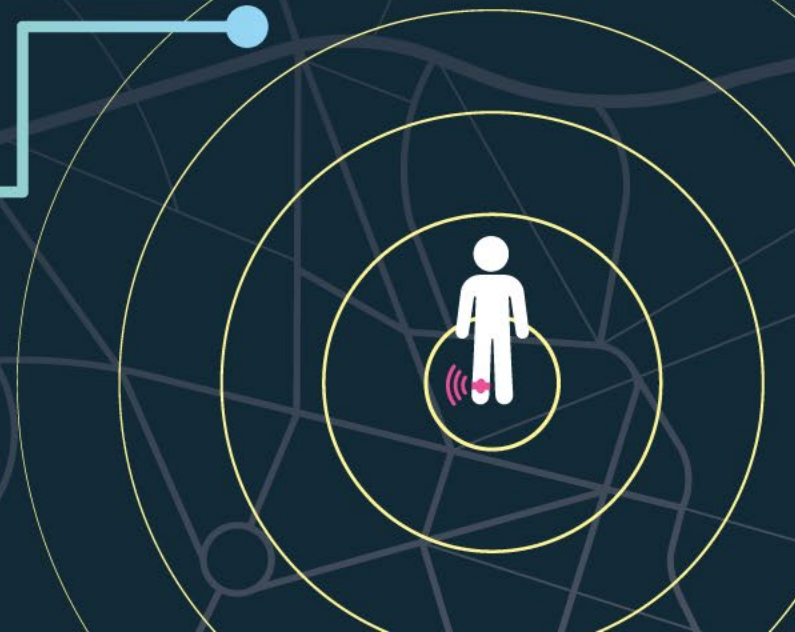
*Supporting **enforcement** when
necessary*



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Post-custody uses of location monitoring: HDC and Parole case studies





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Supporting subject compliance

Case context

This subject had a long history of offending linked to drug abuse, as well as non-compliance on licence. On release from prison, he was ordered to attend a **drug treatment and an anger management programme**, however his Offender Manager was advised shortly after release that the subject had missed various appointments. The subject's licence was varied to impose a tag to **monitor attendance to appointments**, with a **curfew**.

Outcomes

The subject attended the **next 3 appointments**. However on the 4th week, he arrived late, claiming that he had been caught in traffic on the bus. The Offender Manager was concerned about the subject's commitment due to previous poor compliance and was considering enforcement action, however **trail monitoring data** from the tag confirmed that he had been stuck for a 20 minute period of time on an access road.



*Allowing monitored attendance to
rehabilitation programmes*



*Confirming subject compliance
using **GPS data***



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Exonerating a subject from a crime

Case context

The subject had previously been sentenced to 5 years for a string of robberies. Following his release, he was re-arrested for a domestic violence offence and recalled to prison. His case manager recommended a re-release with increased monitoring, which included a monitored **exclusion zone** around the victim's home, as well as attending a **'building better relationships' programme**.

Outcomes

The subject was complying with his licence conditions, however was arrested by the police who were investigating a robbery which contained a suspect that met his description. The subject informed the police that he was on a tag, and the data which was subsequently provided by the tag demonstrated that the subject was **not present** during the crime.



*Allowing monitored attendance to
rehabilitation programmes*



*Disprove a subject's involvement
in crime using **GPS data***



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Flexibility in the service

Case context

A subject was given a monitored **exclusion zone** as part of the conditions of his release. However he regularly travelled via a certain route for work, which contained a main road within the exclusion zone. To solve this issue the Offender Manager liaised with the subject and Parole Board to amend the zone to allow travelling via that route at certain times during the day.

Outcomes

By amending the exclusion zone, the Offender Manager was able to **accommodate the work patterns of the subject**, whilst still enforcing the conditions of his release. This allowed the subject to complete his normal work routine, whilst ensuring that the Offender Manager would not receive persistent non-compliance notifications on an ongoing basis.



Flexibility in the service for subjects, Offender Managers and the Parole board



Allows the subject to continue working



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Proving a subject's innocence

Case context

The subject had been convicted of robbery of a Post Office. After serving time in prison, he was granted release by the Parole Board with **trail monitoring** and a monitored **exclusion zone**, as well as the condition not to have contact with his co-defendant.

Outcomes

The Police were subsequently given intelligence that he had been associating with his co-defendant at his house. Knowing that the subject was wearing a tag, the Police asked the Offender Manager to corroborate these reports. The Offender Manager was able to confirm that the subject had in fact not been anywhere near his co-defendant's residence, and therefore **had not breached** his license conditions.



Subject was **exonerated from suspicion** using GPS data



Police were able to easily and quickly **disprove the intelligence**



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Supporting rehabilitation

Case context

The subject was serving an Indeterminate Public Protection (IPP) sentence. His offence and previous offending behaviour was linked to his turbulent relationship with his partner. His Offender Manager recognised the risk that he would rekindle the relationship once released; the Parole Board approved the release, however with the addition of **trail monitoring** & monitored **exclusion zones** for greater assurance.

Outcomes

The trail monitoring data allowed the Offender Manager to have “**better rehabilitative conversations**”. However, the ex-partner reported to her liaison officer that the subject had followed her from a supermarket car park. The Offender Manager was considering recalling the subject, however sought confirmation on the subject’s location using **trail monitoring data**, and was subsequently able to confirm that this was a chance meet and that the subject had not been following the victim. The victim was also **reassured** by the Police that she had not been followed by her ex partner.



*Better integration into the
community*



*Confirming subject compliance
using **GPS data***



Reassurance to victims



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Better integration into society

Case context

At the subject's Parole hearing it was debated whether he should be released to an **Approved Premise** (hostel) or otherwise. Upon the addition of a tag to the subject's risk management plan by the Offender Manager, the Parole Board were happy for the subject to be released to his own address in Leeds with location monitoring.

Outcomes

Allowing the subject to immediately go back to his own accommodation helped the offender to **resettle back into the community** in familiar soundings. He quickly found work and was able to get into a normal routine. His Offender Manager noted that "if he was in a hostel we would have more observation, but he would have found it significantly harder to resettle and get straight **back into work**".



*Better integration into the **community***



*Less strain on **approved premises***



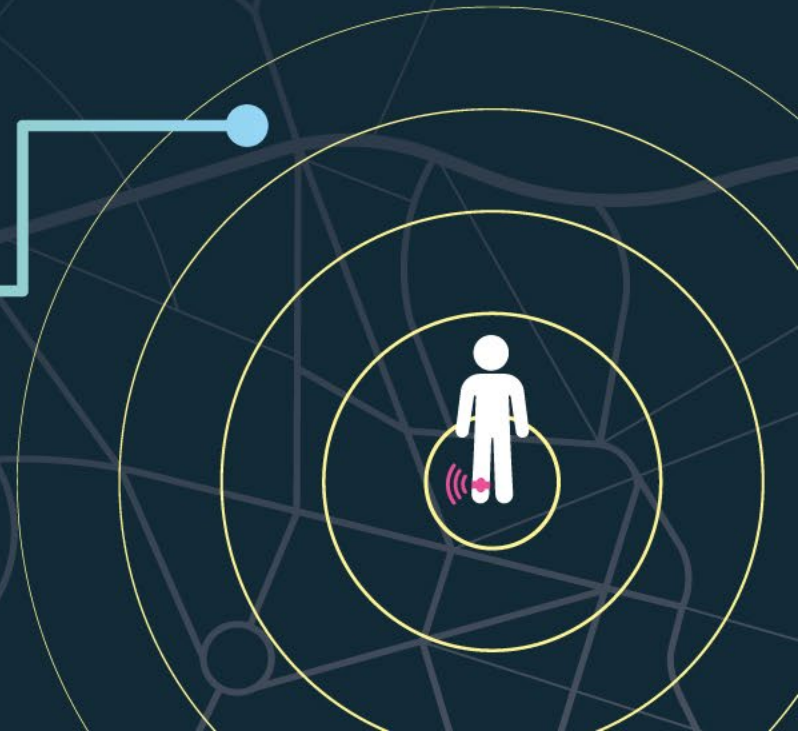
*Allows the subject to continue **working***



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Location monitoring with Youths





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Supporting subject compliance

Case context

The individual had a **history of robbery offences** in the London borough of Lambeth (specifically in and around Brixton) alongside a number of his co-defendants. His family then moved to Haringey, and he was given an exclusion zone of Lambeth borough on a Youth Rehabilitation Order.

Following breaches to that order and further offences however, he was **given a Detention and Training Order**. On release he was given **monitored curfew and exclusion zone conditions**, as well as informed not to associate with his co-defendants.

Outcomes

The subject's **mother was very supportive** of the tag which encouraged him to comply with his conditions. He **complied with his conditions**, and was able to **prove his compliance** in advance of an upcoming trial for separate offences.



Deterrent for subjects



*Confirming subject compliance
using **GPS data***



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Helping with missing periods

Case context

The individual was serving two concurrent Detention and Training Orders for offences including possession of a knife, common assault possession of Class A and B drugs and theft. The YOT also had **concerns about multiple missing episodes and potential involvement in county lines**. The case manager proposed the combined use of monitored trail, curfew and exclusion zone conditions on his licence.

Outcomes

Following his release he had no missing episodes and **started attending school for the first time in over a year**. This marked a significant change in his behaviour. The Youth Offending Team stated that it seemed to have “the desired effect and (they were) very pleased that he is not going missing or returning to his exclusion zones where he is at significant risk.”



Encouraging attendance at education programmes/school



Helping with missing periods



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Addressing offender behaviour

Case context

The individual was serving a Detention and Training Order for possession of an offensive weapon. The YOT noted that he was a complex individual who was particularly **antagonistic to authority**, meaning that they had **real concerns that he would not comply** with any of his licence conditions upon release. He was given Trail Monitoring as part of his licence conditions.

Outcomes

The individual did not charge his tags on a number of occasions in the immediate period after it was fitted. The case manager felt that he was trying to push the boundaries, however that he was also a **work in progress**. There was a positive outcome in that he was still wearing the tag as well as **attending scheduled appointments and programmes**. Subsequently he began to regularly charge the tag following the provision of a charger to the YOT and an honest conversation about his choices and the repercussions of not charging.



*More **informed conversations** between subjects and Offender Managers*



*Supporting **enforcement** when necessary*



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Flexibility in the service

Case context

A subject was given a monitored **exclusion zone** as part of the conditions of his release. However he regularly travelled via a certain route to visit his father, which required travelling on a train through his exclusion zone. To solve this issue the case manager liaised with the subject and EMS to amend the zone to allow travelling via that route when required.

Outcomes

By amending the exclusion zone, the case manager was able to **accommodate the relationship patterns of the subject**, whilst still enforcing the conditions of his release. This allowed the subject to visit his father, whilst ensuring that the Offender Manager would not receive persistent non-compliance notifications on an ongoing basis.



Flexibility in the service for subjects and case managers



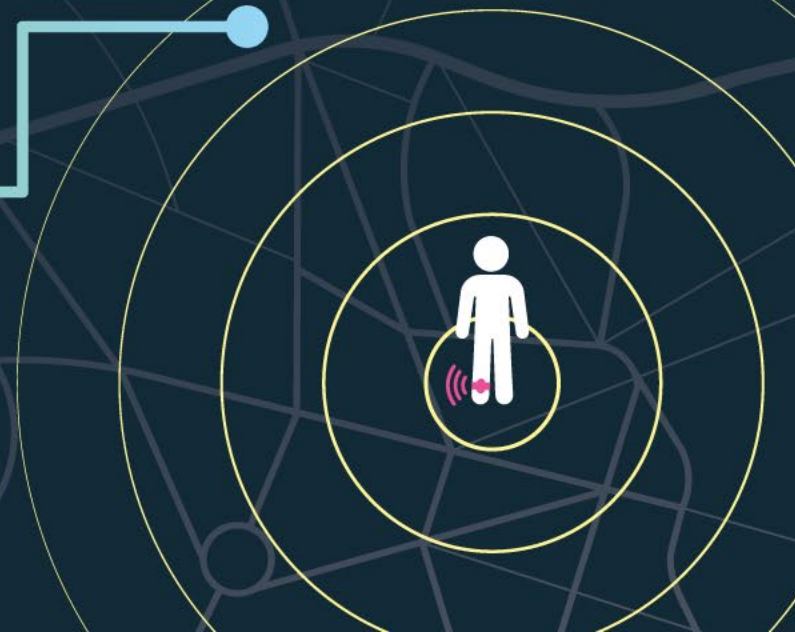
*Allows the subject to foster existing **relationships***



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Curfew monitoring usage in courts: Bail and Sentencing case studies





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Disrupting pattern behaviour

Case context

The subject worked a regular shift pattern of nights/days. He had a history of gambling at betting shops and with slot machines during afternoon/early evenings. This resulted in debt and offending (shoplifting) to fund his habit. He had parental responsibility and his partner worked part time during the mornings, whilst he also worked hours that were difficult to accommodate a curfew. As part of his **Community Order, he was given specific curfew hours.**

Outcomes

His curfew times were set by the Court to reflect his shift pattern, to allow time (either at the end of a night shift or prior to his day shift) to complete the morning school run so his partner could still work, and also to **set during evenings and weekend afternoon/evenings when not at work to prohibit him from gambling heavily.**



Improving family ties



Addressing risky behaviour



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Post-custody uses of curfew monitoring: HDC and Parole case studies





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Gradual and supported reintegration

Case context

Released on HDC, the subject suffered with social anxiety and mild learning difficulties. He was offered part time **employment by a relative** in their bakery, to give him purpose, structure, and **build his confidence in the working environment**. To enable this he was curfewed to his accommodation for 8hrs and his place of work for 4hrs. **Two home monitoring units were installed, one at his home address and one at his place of work**. He was curfewed at home from 20:00hrs to 04:00hrs and at work from 05:00hrs to 09:00hrs.

Outcomes

The inventive use of multiple monitoring units and times encouraged/motivated him to get to work on time (as his family would not challenge him and often collude by not reporting none attendance). It also enabled him to still have time within office hours to **access additional mental health support**.



Allowing access to **support services**



Encouraging **compliance, routine and attendance at work**



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Encouraging positive social connections

Case context

The subject was released from custody on Home Detention Curfew to reside **and work at a residential outdoor pursuits centre**. The individual was given curfew hours from 22:00hrs to 10:00hrs at his staff accommodation.

Outcomes

This use of curfew gave the subject the opportunity to carry out his role as a trainee instructor during the day. The times were also adapted to ensure he was also able to contribute to evening meal/activities, which enabled him to make **social connections with colleagues**. At the end of his HDC he continued in this employment, which was in a new area **away from previous negative peers and in a healthy environment** around pro social colleagues employed in similar roles.



Encouraged relationships and social interactions



Facilitated employment



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Facilitating employment and disrupting negative associations

Case context

The subject had previously committed offences with peers, before being released on HDC. He split his time living with his separated parents, with whom he often had a strained relationship, and who did not condone his anti-social and criminal behaviour and therefore challenged him (it appeared not usually in a helpful way). Upon release he was offered **employment at a local restaurant** having undertaken some catering qualifications in custody. His curfew times were set from 01:00hrs to 13:00hrs.

Outcomes

The **curfew enabled him to maintain employment with evening shifts** (tidying the kitchen) and return home, and then get back to work the following day in time to prepare for the evening again. Two home monitoring units were installed, one at each of his parents so he could stay with either if required. As the relationship with both parents became fraught, an HMU was installed above the restaurant and he was authorised to reside there instead, which proved more beneficial for all parties.



Disrupting negative associations



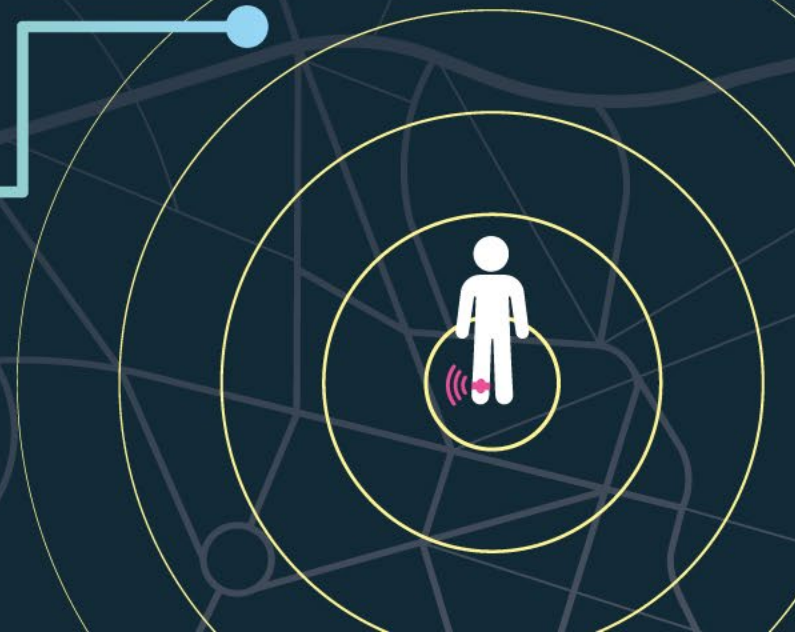
Facilitated employment



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Alcohol monitoring case studies





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An offender with a history of violent offences

Case context

The offender had been convicted of common assault and battery. Having been arrested whilst intoxicated, the offender had no recollection of the incident and hadn't realised they were in a police cell until they woke up the next morning.

With previous convictions of ABH and driving whilst disqualified, the court imposed a Suspended Sentence Order for 12 months with a 60 day AAMR and a 20 day RAR.

Outcomes

The offender reacted positively to the Suspended Sentence Order and had a sober day rate of 100%, having abstained from alcohol throughout the order.

The offender stated that wearing an alcohol tag didn't have any negative impacts on their life during the requirement and stated "I forget the tag was there". They were able to continue with employment at a car garage and focus their efforts on continuing to build family relationships.

The offender completed their AAMR on 10 January and stated they had continued to abstain from alcohol 6 weeks after the alcohol tag was removed.



Improved relationships



Helped the offender to continue to be a constructive member of the community



Allowed the offender to continue working



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An example of where AAMR can positively impact the offender and their family

Case context

The offender was convicted of a public order offence & threatening behaviour, with previous offences relating to domestic violence and racially aggravated harassment.

The court imposed a 12 month Suspended Sentence Order with a 70 day AAMR, 20 day RAR and 120 hours of unpaid work.

Outcomes

The offender reported that they found the instant ban after court to be a good deterrent which allowed them to reflect on their alcohol use and subsequent behaviour at the start of the requirement.

There was an incident during their requirement regarding a verbal altercation with their partner but the alcohol tag confirmed the offender had not consumed any alcohol. This enabled the Probation Practitioner to have a more informed conversation with the offender because the Probation Practitioner could be certain that their claim of being sober during the incident was honest.

The offender stated the alcohol tag gave them the opportunity to prove to themselves that they could abstain from alcohol and they were proud to have successfully done so throughout their requirement.

The alcohol tag also had a positive impact on the offender's family as it influenced their partner (who was a heavy drinker) to reduce their alcohol consumption during and after the requirement.



Deterrent for offenders



More informed
conversations between
offenders and Probation
Practitioners



The alcohol tag made a
positive impact on the
offender's family





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An example of an offender gaining employment during their AAMR

Case context

The offender had a large number of previous offences and was convicted of aggressive behaviour. The court imposed a 12 month Suspended Sentence Order alongside a 60 day AAMR, 10 day RAR and Thinking Skills Programme.

Outcomes

The offender completed their 60 day AAMR with a compliance rate of 100%.

The offender stated being on the alcohol tag made him more conscious of his relationship with alcohol because he knew that the alcohol tag monitored the levels of alcohol in their system which worked as a deterrent.

Being on the alcohol tag enabled the offender to abstain from drinking and subsequently gain employment during the requirement.

Since completing their AAMR, the offender states they have remained sober. When they have had an urge to drink alcohol, the offender has taken support from a friend and consciously avoided drinking habits.



Offender gained employment



The alcohol tag acted as a deterrent



Led the offender to think about the longer term support required



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An offender with a history of domestic violence and binge drinking

Case context

The offender reported a long standing issue with alcohol following the death of a friend and worsening following his discharge from the Armed Forces. Alcohol use has been a feature of much of their offending, either offending under the influence, or acquisitive offending to obtain finances for alcohol.

The offender's pattern of alcohol consumption tends to be long periods of binge drinking that can last for weeks at a time. He is able to abstain for significant periods between binges, however relapses at times of emotional pressure.

The index offences that lead to the AAMR order being imposed are common assault criminal damage (domestic abuse).

He was sentenced to a 24 month Community Order with requirements to attend the Building Better Relationships programme, an 8 week curfew, a Rehabilitation Activity Requirement of 15 days and a 90 day AAMR.

Outcomes

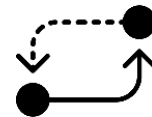
The offender is keen to promote the effectiveness of the AAMR. He has stated 'this tag has saved my life'. They self reported that alcohol abstinence gave them a foundation to engage with intervention and reduce their anxiety. This directly improved their emotional wellbeing and resulted in a less chaotic lifestyle.

The offender also reported their hard work and abstinence was being evidenced during supervision sessions which reinforced good behaviour and improved motivation to abstain.

The Probation Practitioner and offender are now exploring employment options, with referrals being made to specialist ex-forces agencies.



Positively reinforced good behaviours



Helped break the cycle of repeated behaviour caused by alcohol



Helped the offender to be a constructive member of the community



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An example of where AAMR has been used to evidence compliance

Case context

The offender is a single mother of four children, 1 of whom has a physical disability. She moved addresses to escape domestic violence but felt overwhelmed and isolated, with no friends or family in the local area, and turned to alcohol as a maladaptive coping mechanism.

She was sentenced to a 12 month Community Order for being drunk whilst in charge of a child under the age of 7. The Order consisted of an 90 day AAMR and a 10 day RAR.

As a result of her offending, her four children were removed from her care and placed in two separate foster placements. Since the commission of the offence, the offender's aim was to change her behaviour and work with both Probation and Social Services with the goal of having her children returned to her.

Outcomes

The offender successfully completed the AAMR with a compliance rate of 100%. As a result, the offender had the eldest two children returned to her care with the youngest two following shortly.

She found the AAMR useful as she could evidence her sobriety which was a motivating factor for her continued abstinence during the requirement.

She continues to work with Social Services and is currently undertaking an 8 week course around Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE). The Emotional Resilience RAR will commence upon completion of the ACE programme.



The offender could evidence compliance



AAMR enabled probation to reinforce positive behaviours



AAMR worked effectively alongside an accredited programme or RAR